The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. single.] THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1791. [12s. per An.] [No. 84.]

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of *John Semple*, deceased, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colchester, on the first Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colchester, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertised for sale in Sept. 1788: the sale of this part was delayed for want of a survey. The purchaser, or purchasers, of the above land to give bond, with approved security, to pay the purchase-money in one, two, three and four years, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

We agree to advertise and make sale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL, } Commissioners.

N. B. If the day appointed for the sale should be wet, the sale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

(On very reasonable Terms,)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, situated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fish, and on the premises are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it fresh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premises a tolerable good dwelling-house, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its situation for an excellent range, equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburgh, to Pittsburg, to the Western Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchester, (which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Also, 965 acres in Harrison county, on the east side of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which soon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the same county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willson's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the same waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertson's bottom, in the same county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap for Cash, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neill*, Esq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennsylvania; or the subscriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone House on the main street of Winchester, with an arched cellar under the whole; also, a new kitchen, two stables, a draw-well, and a smoak-house on the premises——and a wooden house, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capital, in the City of Richmond, Oct. 28, 1790.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, MORDECAI LEWIS, and WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, } Plaintiffs.

DORSEY PENTICOST, Defendant.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the Defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some Church of the Parish of Fairfax, in the County of Fairfax, on some Sunday immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Capitol, in the City of Richmond.

(A Copy.)

10w. Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cuonlogh, a General Assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Casks, SADDLERY in Casks, CUTLERY in [illegible] PLISTERED and CERMAN STEEL, which they will sell on reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 12, 1790. t. f.

FOR SALE, ON CREDIT,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY VIRGINIA-BORN SLAVES. The Sale will commence, by way of PUBLIC AUCTION, at GLOUCESTER COURT-HOUSE, on the SECOND MONDAY in MARCH next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day.—These Slaves, (belonging to the estates of SIR JOHN PEYTON and JOHN DIXON, deceased, late Sheriffs of the county of Gloucester, and others their deputies and securities) will be sold under an act of the late session of the General Assembly, entitled, "*An Act for the better securing debts within mentioned, due and owing to the Commonwealth.*"—Credit will be given until the 10th day of April 1792, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest, and to be proceeded upon as that act directs; payable in tobacco or interest warrants at the same rates they were receivable for taxes in the years 1782, 1783, and 1784; or in any public securities, indents or warrants for interest issued or to be issued, either by the United States or this state, at such rates as the Governor and Council may direct.

PHLIP TABB,
JAMES BOOKER,
ARMISTEAD SMITH,
JAMES BAYTOP, } *Commissioners.*

Gloucester County, January 15, 1791.

MEMORANDUM.—For the better information of the purchasers, a gentleman who is acquainted with the terms of the above-mentioned sale, requests us to add—that he understands that by the laws referred to, and under the act of the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "*An Act providing for the support of Government, and for payment of the public debts*" Inspected crop tobacco will be received in discharge of the bonds to be given for the above-mentioned sales, at the rates from 26*s.* to 28*s.* the hundred, and interest warrants and warrants on the contingent fund, issued by the Auditor of Virginia, at Twenty Shillings on the Pound.

4w. THE *PRINTERS.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have favoured him with their Tuition; and as he intends to leave this Town in the course of next month, he takes the liberty of requesting such as remain indebted to him, will be pleased to make immediate payment; and if any persons have any legal claims against him, they are desired to call for settlement.

I. CURLEY.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1791.

RAN AWAY from my service a few days ago, a MULATTO LAD named JESSE, of about 18 Years of Age. He belongs to Mr. Terret, and I am told is in that neighbourhood. I will give a Dollar to any person who will bring him home.

W. M'WHIR.

Alexandria, February 23, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

The Seventh day of March next, at Dumfries, in Virginia,

The Noted thorough-bred HORSE

Rockingham,

WHO was bred by the late General Nelson. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with good security: His age, pedigree and performances, will then be made appear to the purchaser. If he is not sold at the time above mentioned, I will at that time farm him out.

LAW. TALIAFERRO.

Orange County, January 28, 1791. 2w.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, in Northumberland County, in the month of October last, *a Negro Man* named GEORGE, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender made, and had a variety of clothes when he went off; is fond of liquor, and will be often intoxicated when he has means to get his favourite drink; he is a great snuff-taker, is sensible and ingenious, a very good waiter, and handy about horses and carriages, having been a driver; was born in Fairfax County, and formerly belonged to *Benjamin Dulany*, Esq; and afterwards to Capt. *Richard Conway*. I will give the above Reward if brought home, or secured in Alexandria Gaol.

JOSEPH CONWAY.

Feb. 14, 1791.

N. B. If put in gaol in Alexandria, Capt. *Richard Conway* will pay the Reward. t. f.

JESSE TAYLOR

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the *Louis*, Capt. *Stiles*, and the *Sally*, Capt. *Newbill*, from *Liverpool*, and in the *John*, Capt. *Travers*, from *Bristol*,

A General Assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms, for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, or, to punctual men, on *short Credit*.

Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

WILLIAMS & CARY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Virginia, from London,

A large Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms:

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Chests and Half-Chests.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

A few Hogsheads of prime

Surinam Sugar

For Sale by

MURRAYS and WHEATON,

Who have also,

Jamaica Spirit in Tierces; West-India and New-England Rum in Hogsheads and Barrels; Gin in Pipes; Teneriffe and Malaga Wine in Pipes; Coffee and Cotton in Bags; Cider in Barrels; fresh Chocolate in small Boxes; a few Pieces of Russia Duck; American 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails; Hylon and Bohea Tea; Allspice and Pepper; Wrapping-Paper; Stone-Lime; Tow Linen, &c. which they will exchange for Cash or Country Produce, on the most moderate Terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 20, 1790. t. f.

TO BE [illegible],

MY DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax Street, Alexandria. It is a very convenient one, and every way sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. For terms enquire of Capt. JOHN HAWKINS, in Alexandria, or of WILLIAM BAKER.

The Lodge, Prince George's County, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1791. (t. f.)

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the Court-House, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 1st of this instant, a likely, very fair, *Mulatto Slave*, named *BASIL*, about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has grey eyes, and is very bald on the top of his head: Had on and took with him, when he went away, a new country-cloth fulled jacket, mixed with the natural black and white wool, and twilled, a white cloth waistcoat, brown corduroy breeches, white yarn stockings, and shoes with buckles: Likewise, a mixed full-cloth great-coat, worn thread-bare, with a brown velvet cape, and a large fan-tail hat, which he commonly wears cocked up two sides, with a ribbon and buckle.—Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE.

January 15, 1791. 6w.

N. B. I have received certain intelligence, that the above slave was put over the river Patowmack on Sunday the 9th inst. at Col. *Henry Lee's* Island, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and passes there as a freeman by the name of JOHN JACKSON.—He was making for Leesburg.

To the LADIES.

THE Editors beg leave most respectfully to represent that the collection of *Rags* is an object of great importance to them, and to solicit from the *Publick Spirit* of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and less refined, motive of private interest. To accomplish a purpose so laudable in itself, and so beneficial to the Editors, they are persuaded that nothing more is necessary then to prevail on some one Lady to set the example, by the easy expedient of opening a *Rag Bag* in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns shall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the most reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largest supply will be entitled to a distinguished place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM

☞ *The Subscribers to this Paper are earnestly requested to pay up their respective Arrears.*

☞ Anderson's Pills to be sold at the Printing-Office.

Bryan Hampson

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public that he has moved to Fairfax-Street, opposite Messrs. PORTER *and* INGRAHAM'S, *at the* NEW-STORE,

Where he has for SALE

Old Madeira, Sherry, [illegible] Port and Teneriffe Wines, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Gallon; old Jamaica Spirits; old West-India Rum; New-England Rum; Molasses; white wine Vinegar; loaf and brown Sugar in Barrels, or by the Pound; Coffee and Chocolate; Rice by the Tierce or Pound; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Nutmegs; Allspice; Pepper and Ginger; Indigo and Fig Blue; best shaving Soap; Castile, white and brown Soap by the Quantity or Pound; Sweet Oil by the Box or Bottle; Hair-Powder; Gun-Powder and Shot; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or Pound; Malaga Raisins by the Jar or Cag; Almonds; a few bags of Barley; a Quantity of best Starch; Cotton and Wool Cards by the Quantity or Pair; Mustard by the Dozen or Bottle; Stone Jugs.—He will, in a few days, have a Quantity of Lemmons in Boxes: All of which he will sell low for Cash.

Alexandria, February 22, 1791.

A DWELLING-HOUSE TO BE RENTED.

I WISH to rent that pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, on the corner of Water and Princess streets, now in the tenure of Arthur Lee, Esq. The house is large and convenient, having 3 rooms on the first, and 5 on the second floor, and a very excellent dry cellar under the whole. There are belonging to it, a large kitchen, with a neat finished room adjoining it, and a large well finished room over both. A smoke-house, stable for 4 horses, fowls houses, &c. all in good repair; also, an excellent garden under good fence.

I will rent it either for one, or a term of years, and will give possession the 1st day of April next.

JOHN DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Feb. [illegible]

TO BE SOLD,

ON the following days and places, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to the highest Bidder, the remaining PERSONAL ESTATE *belonging to the late JOHN ARMISTEAD, Esq. deceased; part on twelve months credit, the residue for ready cash,—beginning at the South-River plantation, in Caroline county, near the Bowling-Green, on* WEDNESDAY *the thirteenth of* APRIL *next ensuing, consisting of*

NINETEEN valuable NEGROES; Men, Women, Boys and Girls; together with all the STOCK and PLANTATION UTENSILS.

And on Monday *the* Eighteenth, *at* Fredericksburg,

Thirteen likely NEGROES, a CHARIOT, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Also, on Monday *the* Twenty-fifth, *on the Plantation where* John Martin *lives, in the county of* Prince-William, *near* Mr. Matthew Whiting's,

Upwards of forty likely NEGROES; Men, Women, Boys and Girls; together with all the STOCK and PLANTATION UTENSILS.

§§ Creditors, on Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and Judgments, (provided they are not disputable) will have liberty to purchase in discharge of the same; and all purchases made under Forty Shillings, to be paid in ready money.—Bonds with approved security, will be required, with interest from the date if not punctually paid, by

The ADMINISTRATRIX.

Fredericksburg, February 16, 1791.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's plantation, in Prince William County, near the Red House, on the 18th of December last, *Two Mulatto Men*; one of whom is named JOHN SHORT, about 50 years of age, much pock-marked, of the middle size, and fond of speaking on religion. He is well clothed, having several coats, &c. and one great coat. He took with him several carpenter's tools, and is a tolerable carpenter. He is acquainted in Berkeley, and it is supposed he has gone there. He is also well acquainted at Lawson's Quarter, at the Wood-Cutting, near Occoquan Mills. In Maryland, he is acquainted in Frederick County, in Annapolis, and in Portobacco and it's vicinity, and has been owned by the late Major *Jenifer*, and Dr. *Walter Jenefer*—His son TOM, 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a dark Mulatto, went away with him. He has a remarkable scar of a burn in his forehead, and also on his right arm. He had on when he went away, a new suit of white Negro cotton, new hat, shoes and stockings.—Whoever secures the said Negroes, so that I get them again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN M'CLENACHAN.

Spring-Field, Prince-William County, Virginia. January 15, 1791.

AGRICULTURE.

THOUGHTS on promoting the Raiſing of HOGS, *and improving the* DAIRIES *of the County of* Burlington.

Read before the Society for promoting Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures in ſaid county, on Saturday the 5th of February, by their Preſident, Doctor JOHN A. DE NORMANDIE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the ſeaſon of the year is faſt approaching, in which our labours in the fields are to commence, give me leave to addreſs you on this important object; and ſhould I be ſo unfortunate as not to advance any thing new on a ſubject ſo intereſting to perſons who have been long in the habit and practice of Agriculture, I truſt my endeavours to promote that moſt valuable art, the true ſource of wealth and happineſs, however trite and imperfect theſe obſervations may be, will prove my apology.

All ſoils do not with equal emolument admit the ſame kind of productions; what may turn out the moſt profitable in rich loams, will not ſucceed in light ſandy or gravelly ſoils. This obſervation is ſo univerſal, that we find it practiſed by the moſt ignorant, as well as the beſt informed farmer, in raiſing articles the beſt adapted to the quality of his ſoil, ſuch as he finds moſt productive, and of conſequence attended with the moſt profit. The county of Burlington, compoſed chiefly of ſand or gravel, or a very great mixture of them, with a conſiderable ſhare of excellent meadows, has turned the thoughts of our farmers to improving their dairies, and the raiſing of ſwine; a choice that beſpeaks the good ſenſe and agricultural abilities of it's inhabitants: Our meadows affording an abundance of paſture, as well as winter fodder for our cattle, and our light upland proving uſeful and well adapted for raiſing Indian corn and rye: Whereas had our farmers bent their thoughts, and confined their practice, to growing of wheat, their expectations muſt have been defeated, and their labour unprofitable, if not entirely thrown away. My deſign is not to recommend any alteration in a practice ſo productive, and ſo properly adapted to this part of New-Jerſey; but as the objects of their purſuits have been ſo judiciouſly choſen, I would wiſh to obtain that mode of proſecuting them, which ſeems likely to inſure their moſt beneficial effects. Permit me then to call your attention to the preſent method of conducting thoſe two valuable productions, and to enquire whether an alteration might not be introduced into the preſent mode of raiſing and fattening our ſwine, greatly beneficial to all ſuch of our fellow-citizens as are engaged in that branch of agricultural buſineſs.

Indian corn is become an important article of commerce, contributing conſiderably to promoting our navigation, and as ſuch ſhould be propagated with attention, and uſed with œconomy, that a greater quantity may be ſpared for foreign markets, as trade can never be overdone, whilſt our exports exceed in value that of our imports.

The remainder to recommend at this time is to mention ſome articles not hitherto generally, if at all introduced amongſt us, as a wholeſome food for ſwine, whilſt in their growing or even fattening ſtate; rendering them larger, with much leſs expenſe than the mode at preſent purſued. Squaſhes, pumpkins and potatoes, are a pleaſing and cheap food for theſe animals; but they being late productions cannot be obtained until the ſummer is far advanced, that being the ſeaſon the earlieſt of them arrive at perfection.

During the winter, numbers of thoſe valuable creatures miſerably periſh from the inclemency of the weather, want of food, and a proper ſhelter. Thoſe which ſurvive, either pick a ſcanty ſubſiſtence from what they can glean from the fields, for the moſt part of the time almoſt bare of every vegetable ſuitable for their ſupport, (by which means their growth is ſtunted) or elſe at a very conſiderable expenſe are ſupported with grain, which might be ſaved or applied to other uſeful purpoſes, and therefore adds much to the expenſe of raiſing them, and leſſens the profit. The ſeverity of our winters prevents us from leaving potatoes or turnips in the ground during that ſeaſon; and the trouble and expenſe in digging them up and preſerving them at a buſy time of the year, is ſo great, as to diſcourage our farmers from propagating them to that extent neceſſary for the conſumption of our ſtock. Not ſo with parſnips and carrots; they being left in the ground, acquire a heightened flavour, and by repeated froſts are rendered more nutritious, attaining a ſaccharine taſte, friendly and pleaſing to moſt ſpecies of animals. Parſnips afford a moſt beneficial and pleaſing repaſt, eſpecially to horned cattle, and particularly for dairy cows, rendering their milk exceedingly rich, without communicating any diſagreeable taſte, which cabbage and turnips are apt to do. And any experimental ſt that may be induced to give them a fair trial, will not only be pleaſed with the event, but by example encourage others to purſue the ſame method. Carrots are an article of food moſt agreeable to all domeſtic animals, on which they will grow remarkably fat, and increaſe in ſize while in their growing ſtate. If ſome of the moſt reſpectable writers on Agriculture can be depended on, they are by much the moſt profitable vegetable that can be raiſed for the conſumption of all domeſtic animals, from the noble horſe to the faithful dog.* It is theſe roots I would in a particular manner recommend to the farmers of Burlington county, as a winter food, when the froſt will admit their being dug up, and in the ſpring, till the clover has acquired a proper growth for them to be turned on it: Our ſoil being light and deep, is well adapted to their propagation, they being known to thrive beſt on looſe ſoils, properly manured with neats dung kept over the year.

I would not, by what I have advanced in favour of parſnips and carrots, be underſtood to diſcourage or leſſen the cultivation of potatoes: Their only inconvenience ariſes from the difficulty in preſerving them through the winter and ſpring: The labouring people in Europe, not ſo bleſt as we Americans are, make uſe of them as a ſubſtitute for bread, and moſt other kinds of proviſions. But parſnips and carrots affording, at a time of the year when other vegetables are exhauſted, a moſt delicious and nutritious food, which our winters improve and bring to their higheſt ſtate of perfection, are well worth our attention.

One other advantage ſhould not be omitted. The culture of the ground neceſſary to inſure a good crop of theſe vegetables, leaves it in a ſtate to receive every benefit that a winter's atmoſphere can afford, and in a condition the moſt adapted to the growth of flax or ſpring barley, with either of which clover ſeed ſhould be ſown to the quantity of nine or ten pounds to an acre. Here you have three valuable crops from the ſame ground, with only one ploughing more than is given for a ſingle one only—an immenſe ſaving of labour, well worth our care and attention.

I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject without ſtrongly urging the culture of clover, as peculiarly adapted to our ſpecies of farming, as it will afford an early paſture for our dairy cows, and when parſnips and carrots begin to run low, affording a moſt nutritious food for our hogs, on which they will greatly increaſe in bulk; for it has been experimentally proved, that when properly rung, they will feed and continue in a thriving ſtate on it, equal to any cattle whatever.

One further obſervation give me leave to make before I conclude, which I had from Lawrence Growdon, Eſq. late of the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, and confirmed by ſeveral reſpectable farmers in his neighbourhood, with whom I converſed on the ſubject. That is, ſwine thrive moſt, and keep in better order, with a ſaving of full a third of their proviſions, by letting their ſwill acquire a ſmall degree of acidity, by being expoſed to the warmth of the ſun. For this purpoſe he had ſeveral tight hogſheads, in proportion to his ſtock, with one head out, into which was emptied all the refuſe of the dairy and kitchen, with the ſweepings of the barn, to which he added, when neceſſary, a portion of rye, or Indian meal, or even ſhorts; and whilſt one or more were expending, others were filling, ſo as to keep up a conſtant ſupply.

From the ſame gentlemen I had the following obſervations—That it would contribute to the advantage of the farmer, to keep his hogs in winter in good warm pens, divided into two or three apartments, and ſupplied with pumpkins, the winter ſquaſh, potatoes, turnips, ſwill made of buckwheat meal, the offals of the barn, kitchen, and dairy, and for variety, walnuts and butternuts, where to be had, littering them well with ſtraw, which may be ſtacked over part of the ſtye, by which means their dung (the beſt of manures) will all be ſaved. His reaſon for recommending different apartments in the pen, was to have one of them raiſed higher than the reſt to ſleep in, another for them to feed in, and the loweſt to evacuate in, as hogs ſoon acquire a knowledge of their uſes, and regularly occupy them for their reſpective purpoſes.

I ſhall at this time detain you no longer, than to ſolicit that aſſiſtance in promoting the beneficial deſign of this inſtitution, which you are ſo well qualified to give, in order to render this young ſociety not only uſeful to ourſelves, but a benefit to the community at large. For, pleaſing as is the reflection, even if but one perſon ſhould be benefited by our labours—how much more ſo, ſhould they tend to the advantage of the agricultural intereſt of our common country?

Publiſhed by Order of the Society,

WILLIAM COXE, jun. *Sec'ry.*

Burlington, Feb. 15, 1791.

* *An Author of eminence relates as a fact to be depended on—That three acres of carrots furniſhed food from the laſt of September to the firſt of May, for twenty working horſes, four bullocks, and ſix milch cows, without any other food than a little hay—the milk was excellent; and over and above, thirty hogs were fattened upon what was left by the other beaſts.—Home's Gentleman Farmer, 2d edit. page* 189.

LONDON, *December* 4.

THE following very extraordinary ſtory is related by a gentleman of Bath, an artiſt, and a man of unimpeached veracity:

"Some years ago, as he was travelling from Straſburg, in company with a merchant of that city, attended by one ſervant and a favourite dog, the merchant became ſuddenly indiſpoſed, and, giving his horſe to the care of his ſervant, retired among ſome trees that grew on one ſide of the road. Upon his endeavouring to remount, the dog ſeized his coat, and held him with all his ſtrength, growling and barking in a very uncommon manner. Unable to form any idea of the cauſe, the parties were all a little apprehenſive of the animal's being mad. The maſter laſhed him ſeverely, and at length getting from his hold, attempted to purſue his route; but the dog not only continued his barkings, but bit at the horſe's noſe and feet, inſomuch, that the merchant, who was a man of ſtrong paſſions, drew a piſtol and wounded him mortally. Upon receiving the wound the dog fell, but in a few moments recovered himſelf, and, caſting a moſt piteous look at his enraged maſter, turned back, and crawled towards the city. The travellers purſued their journey for about three miles, when they ſtopped at an Inn for refreſhment. In attempting to diſcharge the bill, the merchant now found that he had forgot, among the trees, a leather belt, made in the manner of a ſhot-belt, in which, according to the cuſtom of travelling in Germany, he carried his money; recollecting, however, the privacy of the place, and that no other perſons had paſſed the road, he was not in the leaſt uneaſy at the event, and propoſed riding back with his ſervant, to recover his property. His fellow-traveller, however, not only offered, but inſiſted on returning with him.—Upon their arrival at the fatal ſpot, there lay the belt, and on it the ſagacious victim of fidelity, breathing it's laſt breath in convulſions. A ſpectacle ſo extremely melancholy, ſenſibly affected the whole party; But how was their diſtreſs increaſed, when the merchant, ſeized by a ſudden and violent phrenzy, fled to his ſecond piſtol, and endeavoured to lodge the contents in his own body, and his companion and ſervant were obliged to uſe their utmoſt force to prevent him from ſelf-deſtruction. Having, however, ſecured him ſo as to prevent the immediate effects of inſanity, they returned to Straſburg; where, notwithſtanding every effort, the unfortunate merchant in a few days died raving mad."

Dec. 8. The following is the groſs amount of the expenſes of the late armament, as preſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons on Friday and Saturday, and are made up to the 11th of November—

Navy-Office	£2,365,521 8 6
War-Office	224,017 2 5
Ordinance-Office	801,476 8 7

The Exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, for raiſing a certain ſum of money by loans, or exchequer bills, amount to the ſum of three millions five hundred thouſand pounds.

Money iſſued to Meſſrs. Neave and Aiſlebie for the purchaſe of proviſions for the troops in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, in conſequence of the late armaments, £81,099 15 3

A correſpondent, who has read in a Miniſterial Print that the taxes for the preſent year will bear lightly on the ſhoulders of the public, would be glad to know if it is thereby intended to lay a tax on the epaulets and ſhoulder-knots, or whether it will be confined to ſmall parcels only?

It is contended by the friends of Mr. PITT, that without a naval armament, it would have been impoſſible for him to have preſerved peace. Admit this to be true, it muſt ſurely be allowed that Mr. PITT cannot pretend to ſay that he was not properly equipped for obtaining any terms that ought to have been demanded.

Mr. PITT has, with a boldneſs peculiar to himſelf, aſſerted in the face of the Houſe of Commons, that an enquiry into the convention will be to the honour of the meaſure. But what has been the hiſtory of this overbearing Miniſter, but the hiſtory of falſehood and deceit? In the diſcuſſion of the Iriſh propoſitions, this ſame Mr. Pitt pledged himſelf to the Repreſentatives of the people, that they would meet with every ſupport from Ireland, and even went ſo far as to ſay, that he would ſtand or fall by them.——We appeal to the public for the truth of this, and venture to challenge a contradiction of the fact.

NEW YORK, *February* 8.

The magiſtrates of New London have hit upon an excellent method of puniſhing petty criminals, and at the ſame time making them uſeful to the public. Great numbers who have been confined one, two, or three years in the priſon called Newgate, have, at the expiration of their time, been turned out complete maſters of the nailing buſineſs, who, when they were put in, were acquainted with no other art than ſhop-lifting and houſe-breaking.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Feb. 16.

Some ſpeculators, who have been continually perambulating *to* and *fro*, have lately been detected in the moſt nefarious ſcenes of villany in the certificate way. The plan they have uſually purſued, is to call on thoſe who have certificates, get a ſight of the ſame, take down the number, amount, &c. and with a great deal of circumlocution, promiſe to call again, which they are punctual in doing, having prepared a ſpurious one in the interim, anſwering to the other in every reſpect:—They then make many objections to the price, circulate the certificate from one to another, there generally being two or more together, until they commute the counterfeit certificate for the genuine one, and then take their departure, regretting, as they pretend, that they cannot trade. This legerdemain has been much practiſed of late, in Morris county, to the injury of ſome, and almoſt ruin of others; however, we fondly hope, their race is nearly terminated, as ſome of the gang are now experiencing the horrors of durance vile, and others obliged to take a *French leave.*

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 22.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate,

DAVID HUMPHREYS miniſter reſident from the United States to her Moſt Faithful Majeſty, the Queen of Portugal.

To pretend to prophecy at this period would be equally abſurd and profane. Yet from what has been, we may rationally infer what may be. We beheld a people, not many years ſince, ſtruggling for exiſtence; attacked by a powerful nation from abroad, and diſunited at home. Their credit at one period almoſt annihilated, and their armies on the verge of mutiny. We ſaw this people, not long after the ſcene we have been deſcribing, victorious in the field; for their generals and ſtateſmen had acquired inſtruction by ſevere, but ſalutary misfortune. Thus freedom and independence became the bright and ſolid rewards of valour and virtue. Have our citizens degenerated ſince the peace? By no means;—in manufactures they are more ſkilful, and better inſtructed in the arts of good government, than at any former period. From this true exhibition of the ſtate of our affairs, we may infer, without pretending to inſpiration, that the reſources and happineſs of the American union will increaſe in a ratio that muſt aſtoniſh poſterity. Let the preſent generation perſevere in wiſdom and virtue, and every earthly bleſſing, it may be reaſonably hoped, will be inſured to their deſcendants.

About 1000 emigrants from Scotland have lately arrived in the ſtate of North Carolina—who are juſtly conſidered a valuable acquiſition to that ſtate.

The number of the inhabitants within the ſtate of South Carolina, as reported to the legiſlature, is 126,131.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19.

On Monday laſt arrived at this Port, in ſeven weeks from London, the ſhip William, Beckford. In her came paſſenger, the Hon. JOHN HAMILTON Eſq. Vice-Conſul for this State.

ALEXANDRIA, March 3.

Meſſage from the Preſident—read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States the 14th *Inſt.*

United States, February 14, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Houſe of Repreſentatives,

SOON after I was called to the adminiſtration of the government, I found it important to come to an underſtanding with the court of London, on ſeveral points intereſting to the United States, and particularly to know whether they were diſpoſed to enter into arrangements, by mutual conſent, which might fix the commerce between the two nations on principles of reciprocal advantage. For this purpoſe I authoriſed informal conferences with their miniſters; and from theſe I do not infer any diſpoſition on their part, to enter into any arrangements merely commercial. I have thought it proper to give you this information, as it might at ſome time have influence on matters under your conſideration.

It is ſaid that the Court of Great-Britain have refuſed to deliver up the Weſtern Poſts, or make any compenſation for the Negroes taken from this country, unleſs the United States engage to make good all the debts due to their merchants.

DIED:—Mrs. MARGARET CHAPIN, of this Town.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Harriſon, Robins,	Guadaloupe.
——— Rebecca, Crooker,	New-England.
Brig Sally, Poſt,	Cape-Francois.

SAILED.

Brig Ben, Kilſick,	Cork.
Schooner John, Cochran,	Jamaica.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE *UNITED STATES.*

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. Goodhue delivered in the following:

The Committee to whom was referred the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, of the 14th *inſt. report as follows:*

THAT after the day of no goods, wares or merchandiſe, of foreign growth or manufacture, ſhall be imported into the United States, except in veſſels of the United States, or in ſuch as actually belong to the country or place, of which ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe, are or may be, the growth, product or manufacture, or in the ſhips or veſſels of ſuch country or place, to which the ſhips or veſſels of the United States ſhall be permitted to carry goods, wares and merchandiſe, which are not of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States.

And if any goods, wares, or merchandiſe of foreign growth or manufacture, more than ſhall be neceſſary for ſea-ſtores, ſhall after the ſaid day of be imported into the United States, in any other manner than as is herein before provided; all ſuch goods wares, and merchandiſe, and the ſhips and veſſels in which the ſame ſhall be imported, together with their tackle and apparel, ſhall be ſeized and forfeited to the uſe of the United States, and ſhall be recovered and ſold, and the proceeds accounted for, and applied in the manner provided for forfeitures, by the act, intituled, "An act

That there ſhall be levied, collected, and paid, upon all rum which, after the day of ſhall be imported into the United States (over and above the duties now payable on diſtilled ſpirits) a duty of one cent pr. gallon. And upon all diſtilled ſpirits, the produce or manufacture of any country or place, at which the ſhips or veſſels of the United States are not permitted to load ſuch diſtilled ſpirits, and which ſhall be imported into the United States after the day of a farther additional duty of twelve and an half cents per gallon, on ſuch as ſhall be not more than ten per cent below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, and in like proportion for all other diſtilled ſpirits, whether imported directly from thence, or from any other country or place, in any ſhip or veſſel other than thoſe of the United States; which duties ſhall be levied, collected, and paid, in like manner, ſubject to the like regulations and drawbacks, as is provided by the act, intituled, "An act

And, in order to aſcertain the country or place at which ſpirits imported after the day of ſhall have been diſtilled, it ſhall be the duty of the importer or importers thereof in other than ſhips or veſſels of the United States, to make proof to the ſatisfaction of the officers of the cuſtoms, with whom entry of any diſtilled ſpirits ſhall be made, that the ſame were diſtilled in ſome country or place at which the ſhips or veſſels of the United States are permitted to load like ſpirits; in default of which proof, all ſuch ſpirits ſhall be liable to the payment of the aforeſaid duty of twelve and an half cents per gallon.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND:

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLE to my promiſe, I ſend you the following *mechanical* method for finding the variation. It will be allowed that the bearing of any object on the meridian will ſhew the needle's declination, if any, from that meridian: Which declination is called the variation, and is denominated either eaſt or weſt, according as the north point of it declines to the eaſt or weſt point of the horizon.

I think the moſt convenient object in this latitude, and one that can be taken by the ſhort ſights that are to ſurveyor's compaſſes, is *Dubbe*, the North Pointer, which is known to almoſt every one, from the arrangement it, and another, has with the Pole Star; they being always *nearly* in a right line. To find what time theſe ſtars come in the meridian below the pole, (at which time their bearing is eaſieſt taken) let a weight of ſuch magnitude that the wind cannot agitate it, be ſuſpended by a ſmall ſtring of a convenient length, and let the point of ſuſpenſion be ſo high, that a man may ſee the north ſtar cut by the ſuſpending line, and not be obliged to ſtoop lower than compaſſes are generally uſed: Then will the plane of the ſuſpending line be in the plane of the meridian, both being perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; (4 Eu. 11.) and if that plane be extended to the Heavens, it will paſs *very near* the Pole Star and North Pointer, when the latter is on the meridian; alſo the lower ſtar in the ſquare of the great Bear. By a little attention to the plumb-line, until theſe ſtars arrange with it, which they will do very nearly at the ſame time, then ſtepping a few paces back, or cauſing a perpendicular object to be ſet up forward, in the ſame direction with the plumb-line and ſtars, then ſetting up an inſtrument, truly levelled, and making the ſights correſpond with the plumb-line, object and ſtars, the inſtrument being ſcrewed faſt, until the needle ſettles, it will point out the quantity and quality of the variation *very nearly*.

In the months of October and November, alſo in April and May, which are the months beſt adapted to ſurveying in the woods, theſe ſtars paſs the meridian below the pole ſome time between ſun-ſet and 12 o'clock, ſo that they may be obſerved without much inconvenience.

I am well aware of an objection which may be made to this method, becauſe the Pole Star and Pointer do not come on the meridian at the ſame time; but the former being ſo near the pole, and the difference of time not more than two hours, that difference on a circle deſcribed by a radius of 1 degree 48 minutes (which is the circle the pole ſtar deſcribes about the pole) cannot, I am ſure, be perceived by the naked eye; nor can that make any ſenſible difference in practice: And convinced I am, that the variation, thus found, and recorded on maps, will aſſiſt ſurveyors, at a future period, in tracing the lines better than 1 degree for 15 years; as is now the cuſtom.

I might make a few more remarks; but theſe I will keep to aſſiſt the comments that I am ſure will be made on this, which I write *purely* to have the *public* benefited; but I ſhall have this conſolation, that theſe commentators will ſtill help to elucidate and eſtabliſh ſome method for finding the variation and recording it on maps, which I think is a principal point, and of *real utility*.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours and the Public's
Humble Servant,
A Friend to uſeful Knowledge.

Frederick, Virginia,
Feb. 10, 1791.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND:

GENTLEMEN,

IN your paper of the 3d ult. there is an enquiry reſpecting the variation of the Magnetic Needle, how the variation may be aſcertained, and, when known, how to apply that knowledge to uſe.

It is not my deſire to enter the liſt as a diſputant in favour of any particular ſyſtem; but I ſhall endeavour to throw ſome light on the ſubject, by relating a few facts, which are generally allowed to be ſuch, and may be proved by experiment.

I ſhall not trouble the public by endeavouring to pove when that power in certain portions of matter, now called Magnetiſm, or Polarity, was firſt diſcovered; nor whether it took the name from one Magnus, a ſhepherd, who, it is ſaid, made the diſcovery by the magnetic matter ſticking to the iron of his ſandals, or whether the name is taken from Magneſia, a Province in Aſia Minor, where the diſcovery was made. Gio of Naples, about 300 years ago, firſt diſcovered that a piece of iron rubbed on magnetic matter, and then ſuſpended, had the property of pointing to the north and ſouth; and thence applied it to navigation.

Magnetiſm, or Polarity, is a property which may be communicated to all kinds of iron in a conſiderable degree; and indeed it ſeems inherent in iron and iron ore in ſome degree. All kinds of iron ore, when burnt in a common fire, and beat fine, have a conſiderable degree of the magnetic power; and, when made into bar-iron, and into tools, or utenſils, ſuch as ſhovels, tongs, pot-racks, guns, &c. and left to ſtand or hang for a conſiderable time in or near a perpendicular poſture, will ſhew that power when brought near a Magnetic Needle. But the greateſt is found collected in artificial Magnets, prepared by fire and rubbing. When a needle is prepared by one of theſe Magnets, and the greateſt degree of Polarity communicated to it that it will bear, it does not always, and indeed in but a few inſtances, point due north and ſouth.

What the needle differs from due north and ſouth is called *the variation*. This was found in the year 1580, in London, to be 11 degrees 15m. eaſterly. In 1622 it was 6 degrees eaſt, ſtill decreaſing, and the needle approaching the true meridian until the year 1662, when it coincided with the true meridian. Since that time the variation ſtill continues at London increaſing weſterly, at the rate of about 11 or 12 minutes every year, and was found in the year 1784 to be about 23 degrees 40m. weſt. The variation at Paris in 1640 was 3 degrees eaſt, but in the year 1681 it was 2 degrees 21m. weſt, and is now upwards of 21 degrees 20m. weſterly. And at Tovy Poenammo, an iſland in the South Sea, in lat. 43 degrees 19m. ſouth, and long. 186 degrees 30m. weſt, the variation in 1771 was 14 degrees 39m. eaſt. At Cape Sanders, in the ſame iſland, it was 16 degrees 6m. And at the iſlands Roito and Semall, in lat. 9 degrees 45m. ſouth, and long. 334 degrees 12m. weſt, the variation was only 1 degree 10m. weſt, and in long. 333 degrees, and 24 degrees 20m. ſouth lat. the variation was 28½ degrees weſt; and in the Town of Alexandria it appeared by obſervation to be very little, only 20m. eaſt, and is increaſing towards the eaſt point, at the rate of about one degree in 15 to 18 years. From this movement of the needle it is ſaid the variation is towards the right hand. The fact is, ſuppoſe a ſurveyor was ordered to run the lines of a tract of land laid off 30 years ago, and the courſe which was then run was N. 45 degrees W, aceording to the above allowance of a degree in 15 years, if he run N. 45 degrees W. now, he would be 2 degrees to the right hand of the line as it was 30 years before; and to find the old line, he muſt direct his ſight 47 degrees weſt of the needle, which is counting to the left hand.

The variation of the needle ought to be attended to with great exactneſs by ſurveyors: For, although we ſee the effects every day, the immediate cauſe has eſcaped the beſt obſervers: and the general laws by which the change is produced are not well underſtood.

The true north point may be aſcertained many ways, with proper inſtruments: But the moſt ſimple is, to obſerve when a ſtar, called *Alioth*, which is the laſt but two in the tail of the Great Bear, (or *Urſa Major*) is directly over or under the pole ſtar. This may be done by two plumb-lines raiſed at ſome diſtance from each other, and brought in a line with theſe two ſtars when perpendicular to each other. Theſe lines, if exactly placed, will be ſo nearly north and ſouth from each other, that the error will be of no conſequence. The plumbs muſt hang in water, that the lines may not vibrate. A. B.

Alexandria, March 2, 1790.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND:

Be pleaſed to give the following a place in your Gazette, and you will oblige

A FRIEND.

March 1, 1791.

Hymn of Prayer for the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I.

"LORD! thou haſt bid thy people pray
For all that have the ruling ſway,
And thy vicegerents' reign,
Rulers, and Governors, and Powers:
And lo! in faith we pray for ours,
Nor can we pray in vain.

II.

JESUS! thy choſen ſervant guard,
And every threatning danger ward
From his appointed head;
Bid all his griefs, and troubles ceaſe,
And thro' the paths of heavenly peace
To life eternal lead.

III.

To hoary hairs be thou his GOD,
Late may he ſeek that high abode,
Late to his Heav'n remove;
Of virtues full, and happy days,
Accounted worthy by thy grace,
To fill a ſeat above.

IV.

Cover his enemies with ſhame,
Defeat their dire malicious aim,
Their baffled hopes deſtroy;
But ſhow'r on him thy bleſſings down;
Crown him with grace, with glory crown,
And everlaſting joy.

V.

And when thou doſt his ſoul receive,
Forever, in ſucceſſion, give
Us WASHINGTON again.
Preſerv'd by Providence divine,
O! may the long ſucceſſive line
To lateſt ages reign.

VI.

Secure us of ſome worthy race
A man to ſtand before thy face,
And exerciſe thy power:
With wealth, proſperity and peace,
Our *nation*, and *religion* bleſs,
'Till *time* ſhall be no more!

Alexandria, March 1, 1791.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

By inſerting the following you will oblige

A READER.

"THESPIS was the firſt who improved the tragical chorus in Greece. He introduced a change in the Tragedy, by the addition of a Perſonage or Character, who, in order to give the reſt time to take breath, and recover their ſpirits, recited an adventure of ſome illuſtrious perſon. This novelty drew the world after it—Among the reſt *Solon* went for the ſake of hearing *Theſpis*—When the play was ended, he called to *Theſpis*, and aſked him "*why he was not aſhamed to utter ſuch lies before ſo many people?*"—Theſpis made anſwer, "*That there was no harm in lies of that nature, which were only made for diverſion.*"—"*No!*" (replied Solon, giving a great ſtroke with his ſtick upon the ground)—"*But if we ſuffer, and approve of lying for diverſion, it will preſently find it's way into our ſerious engagements, all our buſineſs and affairs!*"

This leſſon above, given by a Heathen, merits the attention of a Chriſtian.—"*Remove far from me vanity and lies,*" ſaid *Agur*—Prov. 30th.

"He that readeth let him underſtand." What? "that the ſtings of proſperity are infinitely ſharper than thoſe of adverſity." It is allowed; but few there are, who do not wiſh for proſperity, and reject adverſity if they can—Alſo, "it beſpeaks a *noble* mind not to be lifted up with pride under proſperity; nor to be caſt down into deſpair under adverſity." *Perhaps it may:* But *Florio* was a *delicate* youth, ſomething like *Milo*, who carried a *Bull* on his ſhoulders, *knocked* him down with his *fiſt*, and eat him for his *breakfaſt*. —He that readeth *may* underſtand.

March 2, 1791.

IT is remarkable that two of the moſt univerſally read books in the Engliſh language were written by plain unlettered men—the Pilgrim's Progreſs by Bunyan, and Robinſon Cruſoe by De Foe.

That was a good repartee which a father made to his friend who adviſed him to prevent his ſon's marrying till he became wiſe:—"You are wrong, my friend," ſaid the father, "for if he ever becomes wiſe, he will never marry."

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, March 3, 1791.

WANTED on CHARTER,

AN AMERICAN VESSEL,

Of about one Hundred Tons Burthen.

ARCHD. M'CALL.

Tappahannock, Feb. 24, 1791.

THE Subſcriber will rent his BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax-Street: Alſo the STORE adjoining.—He has for ſale a few MAHOGANY LOGS, two ſets of neat ditto CHAIRS, a BUREAU and BREAKFAST TABLE; for which he would receive in payment European Goods. The Terms may be known by applying to *Mr. Edward Ramſay.*

He continues to ſell Painters' colours, and to do PAINTING and GLAZING; having a good workman in his employ.

WILLIAM BUSHBY

Alexandria, March 3, 1791.

TO BE SOLD, on the 30th Inſtant, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ALL the periſhable Property belonging to the Eſtate of *William Carr*, deceaſed, conſiſting of a general Aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, about Seven Hundred Buſhels of WHEAT, a SLOOP, FLAT and SCOW. A credit of nine months will be given for all ſums above five pounds. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required

All perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, by bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances, as the Subſcribers are anxious and now ready for ſettlement.

SIMON LUTTRELL,
THOMAS CHAPMAN. } *Executors.*

Dumfries, March 1, 1791.

At a Meeting of the TRUSTEES *for the Town of* DUMFRIES, *held the 21ſt February*, 1791.

IT appearing, by report of the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the ſmall-pox, that inoculation has been refuſed by heads of families for eight perſons only within the ſaid Town, and that the Town may be entirely freed from infection before the firſt day of April:

IT IS DECLARED, That inoculation within the ſaid Town, after Saturday, the 5th of next month, will be conſidered a *NUISANCE*, and if any ſhall be found diſeaſed (a reaſonable time for the appearance of the diſorder being allowed) they will by authority of the Truſtees be removed.

Dumfries, Feb. 24, 1791.

Notice.

ALL Perſons having claims, or who may conceive they have claims, againſt HEPBURN *and* DUNDAS, *or againſt* WILLIAM HEPBURN *or* JOHN DUNDAS, *are earneſtly deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled, and that ſuch as are juſt may be immediately paid. And all thoſe who are indebted to them either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are particularly requeſted to make payment by the laſt day of May next; after which time ſuits will be inſtituted againſt every delinquent without reſpect of perſons.*

HEPBURN and DUNDAS.

Alexandria, March 1, 1791. 6w.

Saliſbury, January 1, 1791.

The public are hereby informed that the PARTNERSHIP of ROBINSON & FOSTER, Tanners and Saddlers, late of this place, is, by mutual conſent of the parties, diſſolved.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY:

THE Sale of the TICKETS in ſaid LOTTERY having been more rapid than could have been expected, in as much as very few are left in the hands of the MANAGERS, therefore, all thoſe who have received Tickets for Sale are deſired on or before the firſt of April next, to return thoſe which then remain unſold, to the Perſons from whom they received them; alſo to pay the Money for what are not returned, as on that day the Managers are obliged to ſettle their accounts with the Treaſurer, and to depoſit in his hands all the unſold Tickets. The Numbers for the Wheels, and the Books are preparing for drawing; and the Public may reſt aſſured that it will commence, as before promiſed, on the 18th day of April, being the day of election of Repreſentatives for this County.

JOHN MURRAY, *Treaſurer.*

Alexandria, March 3, 1791.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST-OFFICE *at* ALEXANDRIA, *which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead Letters, if not taken up before the 5th of April next.*

A. JOSEPH ADAMS, of the brig Mary; James Armſtrong; William Avery; Charles Alexander.

B. John Boyer; Adam Boot; William Buſhby; Charles Buſſolet; Thomas Bryan; George Bernhard; Walter Brook; Joel Beach; John Beatty; Adam Bloſs; Laban Bronſon; James Barry; Thomas Bayley, or Mr. Bennett, Federal Balance-Maſter; John Bliſs; James Backus; Robert Bowery, of the ſhip Changeable; Chriſtopher Brennam; Elijah Backus; Alexander Brown; Edmund Byrne.

C. Andrew and Hamilton Cooper; James Campbell; Martin Cockburn; Thomas Crandell; John Campbell; Samuel Cleland; Edmund Cuſack; Jeremiah Corcoran; Gurden Chace; Robert Conway; Michael Cowin; Anthony Conyngham.

D. Mr. De Linois; Mr. De Vacht; George Digges; Mr. Dumax; George Darling; Mr. Duchane.

E. John Erling; Mr. Etienne; Samuel Erving; John Erving.

F. Nicholas Fitzhugh; Joſeph Fulmour; Joſeph Fiſh; John Felt, of the Schooner Polly; Joſeph Fariſh, of the brig Aſſiſtance; Andrew Fleming; George Foerck, care of Korn and Wiſemiller.

G. John Graham; Nathaniel Goodwin, of the brig Mary; Michael Grimlar; Bernard Gratz; Benjamin Greenleaf; William Gill; Joſeph Gardner; Francis Galway; Chriſtopher Grimyard, of the ſhip Charlotte; John Gibſon.

H. Beale Howard; Aaron Hewes; Jonathan Hartiden; Jacob Hiner; John Hoſkins, of the Commerce; Thomas Harwart; Samuel Harriſon; John Harper, Richard Hammond, James Hamilton.

J. John Jackſon.

K. Korn and Wiſemiller; James Kenny; Mr. Kalandrine; James Kelley.

L. William Lee, Greenſpring; Opie Lindſay; Charles Little; Willliam Lightfoot; Doctor Le Mayeur; George Leſlie; Robert Leſlie; David Looſburrow; William Lambert, of the ſhip Charlotte; David Lamb, of the brig Lady Waſhington; Andrew Little, of the Grove.

M. William Maſon; James Mitchell; Hugh M'Neil; Mr. Miller; Archibald Moreton; James Morgan; John Murray, of the brig Mary; Revd. Henry Moſcrop; James M'Laughlin; Peter Montgomery; James M'Ready; Widow M'Knight; William M'Nabb; Thomas M'Nabb; Hugh Morting; Henry M'Cue; Jacon, Boden and Co, for John Magee.

N. Robert Newton.

O. John Oliphant; Francis O'Mara; John O'Kelley.

P. Val. Peers; Major Powell; Thomas Poultney; James Patterſon; Frederick Prager; Mr. Pollatier.

R. Thomas Redman; Betſy Ramzy; William Rammage; Samuel Randolph.

S. James Sinclair; Alexander Story; George Slatford; Jenny Songſter; Smith, Car & Joiner; William Smith; Peter Steel; Adam Shaum; George Smith; Suſannah Simmons; William Shanklin, of the Aſſiſtance; Edward Smothers; John Simpſon.

T. Moſes Tinney, of the brig Peace; Joſeph Thomas; Michael Thorn; John Torrey.

V. Nicholas Voſs; Joſeph Volans; James Vinſon; Mr. Villard.

W. Michael Walch; Henry Walker; Nathaniel Waſhington; Jeſſe Williamſon; Jane Wathral; William Watters; Elizabeth Williams; Hezekiah Wood.

WINTER ESTABLISHMENT of the MAILS, to continue until the 1ſt of May.

The Northern Mails arrive at this Office,

On Tueſdays, Thurſdays, & Saturdays, } At 8 o'Clock, A. M.

And ſet out

On Mondays, Wedneſdays, & Fridays, } At 3 o'Clock, P. M.

The Southern Mails arrive

On Mondays, Wedneſdays, & Fridays, } At 1 o'Clock, P. M.

And ſet out

On Tueſdays, Thurſdays, & Saturdays, } At 10 o'Clock, P. M.

☞ The utmoſt punctuality being neceſſary, it is requeſted that letters will be left in due time, otherwiſe they muſt unavoidably be detained until the next poſt day.

Poſt-Office, Alexandria, March 1, 1791.

POET's CORNER.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

AS every production of such a pen as the late *Thomas Wharton*'s must be interesting to the public, I send you the following PROLOGUE, spoken at the Theatre at Winchester in 1781, which adjoins to, or is over, the Shambles.—It has never yet been published in any collection of his works:

WHOE'ER our house examines, must excuse
The wond'rous shifts of the dramatic Muse;
Then kindly listen, while the Prologue rambles
From wit to beef; from Shakespeare to the Shambles,
Divided only by a flight of stairs,
The Monarch swaggers, and the Butcher swears.
Quick the transition, when the curtain drops,
From meek Monimia's moans to mutton-chops.
While for Lothario's loss Calista cries,
Old women scold, and dealers d—n your eyes.
Here Juliet listens to the gentle lark;
There, in harsh chorus, hungry bull-dogs bark.
Cleavers and scymitars give blow for blow,
And heroes bleed above, and sheep below.
While tragic thunders shake the pit and box,
Rebellows to the roar the stagg'ring ox:
Cow-horns and trumpets mix their martial tones,
Kidnies and Kings, mouthing and marrow-bones;
Suet and sighs, blank verse and blood abound,
And form a tragi-comedy around.
With weeping lovers, dying calves complain,
Confusion reigns, and Chaos comes again.
Hither your steelyards, Butchers, bring to weigh
The pound of flesh Antonio's bond must pay;
Hither your knives, ye Christians clad in blue,
Bring, to be whetted by the cruel Jew.
Hard is our lot, who, seldom doom'd to eat,
Cast a sheep's eye on this forbidden treat;
Gaze on sirloins, which, ah! we must not carve,
And in the midst of legs of mutton, starve!
And in the midst of legs of mutton, starve!
But wou'd you to our house in crowds repair,
Ye gen'rous Captains, and ye blooming fair,
The fate of Tantalus we should not fear,
Nor pine for a repast that lies so near;
Monarchs no more wou'd supperless remain,
Nor pregnant Queens for cutlets long in vain.

Inscription on an Urn at Lord Corke's, in England, to the Memory of his Dog Hector.

STRANGER behold the mighty Hector's tomb!
See, to what end both dogs and heroes come.
These are the honours by his master paid
To Hector's manes, and lamented shade;
Nor words nor honours can enough commend
The social dog, my more, the faithful friend.
From nature all his principles he drew;
By nature faithful, vigilant and true;
His looks and voice his inward thoughts express'd;
He growl'd in anger, and in love caress'd.
No human falsehood lurk'd beneath his heart:
Brave without boasting, gen'rous without art.
When Hector's virtues man, proud man displays,
Truth shall adorn his tomb with Hector's praise.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.—The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

WANTED,

A Tutor of a good moral character capable of teaching the Classics, and who can also teach Arithmetic and Writing. The School not to exceed eight Scholars, and to be ready to begin about the 15th of next month. Such a person may meet with a genteel Salary, by applying to

JOHN TURBERVILLE.

Westmoreland County, near the head of Nomany River, Feb. 3, 1791.

ALEXANDRIA STREET-LOTTERY:

Authorized by an Act of Assembly to raise Money to PAVE the STREETS of the Town.

Scheme.

FIRST CLASS.

			Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	500	is	500
2			100	are	200
5			50		250
10			20		200
22			10		220
500			3		1500
			Last drawn Blank,		130
2500			2 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 2d Class,		5000
3040	Prizes,				8000
6960	Blanks, at 1 Dol. to be paid in Tickets of the 4th Class, or Cash, at the Option of the Managers.				
			Deduction,		2000
10,000	Tickets at 1 Dol. each,				10,000

SECOND CLASS.

			Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2			300	are	600
3			100		300
6			50		300
10			30		300
20			20		400
50			10		500
100			6		600
500			4		2000
			Last drawn Blank,		500
2000			3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Class,		6000
2692	Prizes,				12,500
5308	Blanks.		Deduction,		3500
8000	Tickets at 2 Dols. each,				16,000

THIRD CLASS.

			Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	1500	is	1500
1			1000		1000
1			500		500
5			100	are	500
8			50		400
12			20		240
30			10		300
40			8		320
80			6		480
500			5		2500
			Last drawn Blank,		500
2565			4 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 4th Class,		10,260
3243	Prizes,				18,500
4757	Blanks.		Deduction,		5500
8000	Tickets at 3 Dols. each,				24,000

FOURTH CLASS.

			Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	3000	is	3000
1			1000		1000
2			500	are	1000
3			200		600
16			100		1600
20			50		1000
25			30		750
50			20		1000
102			8		816
2379			6		14274
			Last drawn Blank,		1000
2599	Prizes,				26,040
5401	Blanks.		Deduction,		5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars, are				32,000
	Raised by the 1st Class,				2000
		2d,			3500
		3d,			5500
		4th,			5960
					16960
	Deduct for Blanks in 1st Class,				6960
	Remains for paving the Streets,				10,000

Which deduction is less than 12½ per cent.

A List of Prizes drawn in each Class, will be published, and such of them as are not demanded within four Months after publication, will be appropriated to the purposes intended by the Lottery.

The Managers present this SCHEME to the PUBLIC, and from the favourable prospects of advantage it holds forth to adventurers, as well as the general benefit that will be derived from the appropriation of the Money to the useful and necessary purpose of Paving the Streets, they flatter themselves that it will meet with general encouragement and approbation.

The First Class is so calculated, that the purchasers run no risk, as the Blanks will be received for Tickets in the fourth Class at their cost; through the whole of the Lottery, there are less than two Blanks to a Prize, and the deduction not 12½ per cent.

On a consideration of these circumstances, and also of the general accommodation that every person residing in or visiting the Town will receive from the Streets being paved, the Managers hope and expect they will be able to dispose of the Tickets of the First Class time enough to enable them to commence drawing on the fourth Monday in June next, at farthest. Should they be able to make sale of the Tickets sooner, the drawing will commence at an earlier day; of which notice will be given. The Managers pledge themselves to the Public for the punctual payment of all Prizes that may be drawn.

The managers of the former Lottery, for raising Money to be applied to the same purpose, having withdrawn their Scheme, from an opinion that the one now offered will be productive of more advantage to adventurers, as well as to the general object in view; the Managers of this Lottery therefore hope that those who have purchased Tickets in the former one will be equally desirous of forwarding the present, and that they may direct the Managers from whom they purchased, to vest at least as much Money in Tickets in this Lottery.

Josiah Watson, *William Hoagson,*
John Potts, Jun. *Olney Winsor.*
Jonathan Swift,

Alexandria, February 9, 1791.

TO BE RENTED,

For a few Years,

MY HOUSES and LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria. The dwelling-house is neatly finished from the garret to the cellar; a good framed kitchen and office, a brick meat house and dairy, a two-story framed barn, and several other necessary buildings; a well of water, equal to any in Virginia, about 30 acres of wheat now sowed, from 8 to 10 acres in clover and orchard-grass: The whole of the land under a good post and rail fence; a fishing-landing, with a seine of 120 fathoms.

I have for sale one Tract of WOOD LAND, lying within three miles of Town, containing 300 acres, which has been adjudged, by competent judges, to average from 15 to 20 cords of wood to the acre, which would sell, when cut, for far more than I ask for the land.—Also another Tract lying on Pimmitt's run, about six miles from Alexandria, three from George-Town, and two from the Little Falls, containing 287 acres. This tract is well timbered, and equal in point of soil to any land in this county not directly on the river, quite fresh, being only settled two years by a tenant, who pays £. 20 per annum for five years, (two years of which time have expired) and has obliged himself to make considerable improvements.—Also, 4,577 acres on the Scioto, patented and deeded by Military rights, being a part of the land set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Army—several unimproved LOTS in different parts of the Town of Alexandria.——Public Securities of any description, at their current value, will be received in payment, and the terms made easy, by applying to the subscriber.

BALDWIN DADE.

January 27, 1791.

☞ Five working NEGROES and twenty-five head of CATTLE may be had with the houses and farm. t. f.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Resurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¼
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horselick,	302½
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being stout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very considerable scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely accustomed to house-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco shoes, 1 pair of leather do 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is probable may be harboured by some of her own colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or *Three Guineas* for securing her in any gaol.

WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince-George's County, Broad Creek, January 7, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody *a Negro Man*, who calls himself WILLIAM JONES, and says he is free; he is about 30 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high.—The owner (if any) is requested to come, pay his charges, and take him away, or he will be sold in two months from this date for his prison fees and other charges.

J. THOMAS, K. F. G.

Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1791.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliffs; one containing 65 acres; another 245¾; the other 63½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling: some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11978¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadow and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.

☞ The Law for the Regulation of Seamen for Sale at this Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.